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He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who stroke him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. A hostile blow.
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curi, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-knife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.
Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

4. The found of the clock.
What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakefp. Richard III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.
Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.
Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams, those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male feed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Rey.*

TO STROKE. *v. a.* [from *strecan*, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to fathom.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *stroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tass.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonst.*

He set forth a proclamation *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drop, and yet more kind,
He *strook* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.
When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *stroakings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

TO STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granv.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroke*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STROLLER. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;

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Where, in the *strallers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strallers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the water.

So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

STRONG. *adj.* [from *strog*, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.
Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*

The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxlv. 14.*

The Marlian and Sabellian race,
Strong limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Of the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.
Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.
While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underlaid with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces.
When he was not six and twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tidell.*

5. Hale; healthy.
Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccles. xxx. 14.*

6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.
This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.
Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.*

8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight or smell forcibly.
The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add.*

9. Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryd.*

By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.
Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.
Many of their prophecies favour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.
The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk and toad,
Which makes him have to *strong* a breath,
Each night he thinks a queen to death. *Hindibrot.*

13. The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*

14. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritive.
Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

15. Furnished with abilities for any thing.
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

16. Valid; confirmed.
In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was kept as a law. *Wisdom xiv. 16.*

17. Violent; vehement; forcible.
In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*

18. The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

19. Cogent; conclusive.
Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

20. What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown to loud a clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*

21. Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isa.*

22. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.
There is no English foul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

23. Firm; compact; not soon broken.
Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

24. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.
STRONGIFIED. *adj.* [from *strong* and *fix*.] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strong* fix'd, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*

STRONGHAND. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.
When their captain dieth, if the seniors should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tulsans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRONGLY. *adv.* [from *strong*.] Powerfully; forcibly.
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*

When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

Great Dunstons he *strongly* fortifies. *Essex vi. 3.*

Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Essex vi. 3.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWATER. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and bones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.
A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
And horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quins together *strook*. *Sandys.*

That conqu'ring look
When next beheld, like light'ning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPHE. *n. f.* [from *strophe*, Gr. *στροφή*.] A stanza.
STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.
Having quite lost the way, of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terrible things. *Sidney.*

TO STROUT. *v. n.* [from *strouten*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

TO STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.
I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

TO STROW. *v. n.* [See TO STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.
Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Valombrosa. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.
All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

With oyster shells the standing water *strow*,
With many stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

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3. To spread.
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.
Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*

The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *straws*,
With treasure from her yielding boughs.
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

TO STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]
'Tis he who nightly *strowls* with faunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

TO STROY. *v. a.* [For destroy.]
Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.
This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spektator.*

High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at every line. *Pope.*

STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd aunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*

All liquours *strucken* make round circles, and dath. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*

STRUCTURE. [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.
His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.
Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.
Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE, or STRODE. *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares. *Ba l. y.*

TO STRUGGLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.
No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.
Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spett.*

He *struggling* groans beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*

STRUGGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.
When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Asterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRUMA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.
A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the nether, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wise's Surgery.*

STRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands.
How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhus, or cancerous. *Wise's Surgery.*

STRUMPET. *n. f.* A whore; a prostitute. Of doubtful original.
Strope vieux mot *palliarde*. Stuprum, Lat.
How like a younger or a prodigal
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay, *Hugg'd*

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